REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,622.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 6
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between 8 annas and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8

Forth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. MALDA, 1,947 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Muttlepatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palao P. int, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence on to intermediate port for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Messagerie Maritimes Compagne la de France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, JASK BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUBREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAROMMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adas	£23	£16	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

STEAM TO KUTCH AND COAST.

OFFER EVERY THURSDAY.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Baker, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at 8 A.M., from the Apollo Bunder.

Veraval. | Pore Bunder.
Mangalore. | Dwarka.
Kutch Mandvee.

For Freight or passage apply to the undersigned.

Agent.—MANECKLALL LULLOOBHOY, No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street.

Owner.—JOOMABHOY LALLJEE, Khoja Molla.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	...G. J. Bibb	2nd—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	2,932	450	...W. D. Anderson	9th—Southampton.
AVOCA	1,482	250	...E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,984	450	...D. Reanoid	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,594	400	...C. H. Bentley	30th.—Suez, &c.

Nov. 1876.

MALWA ..... 2,933 450 ...P. S. Tomlin ... 6th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Massagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. Hall, (2,722 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2389	500	.....	9th Sept.	25th Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	25th Oct.	16th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages when re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL ,, 21st October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL to follow.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line. They present a splendid opportunity to INTENDING PASSENGERS.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 21st September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following :—

2 cases gilt and flower empty cassence bottles, 6 cases metal stuff boxes, 10 cases sewing thread on tickets, 5 cases metal spoons, 20 casks iron wire, Nos. 16, 18, 20.

By order of Casom Abdoolrahimon, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Laba Peeaba Taba Murkat.

1 case 200 packs ball thread.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

100 bolts sail canvass, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.
14 kegs brass nails.
25 drums printing ink.
3 cases low colour checks.
3 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY OF SECURING REALLY GOOD CHAMPAGNE.

AUCTION SALE of an invoice of very superior Champagne received direct from the Manufacturers Fisse, Thirion and Company reims well celebrated in London, Paris, and Germany.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th day of September 1876, at 2 P.M. at their Auction Room in Forbes Street, Fort, to close the Account of the Consignee, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Consignees Agent at Bombay.

35 Cases each Containing	1	Dozen	Quar's.	Champagne.
10 Do ,,	2	,,	Pints.	Ditto.
4 Do ,,	1	,,	Quarts.	Ditto.
10 Do ,,	2	,,	Pints.	Ditto.

These Bottles are Corked under a totally new Patent system for securing Sparkling Wines from leakage, and requiring no instruments for uncorking. Instantly unfastened by pulling the suspended Gun outwards.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Commissioner's Office Fort, on SATURDAY the 28th October 1876, at 11 A.M. the right to collect the Municipal Fair Ground and Cattle Feeding Fees from Dealers and Butchers at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora, for 3 years from 1st January 1877 to 31st December 1879, and also at the same place as soon as the above Auction is concluded, the right of collecting squatters Fees, in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market; Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Market and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either inside or outside, under the eaves of the Markets for 1877 only, i.e., from 1st January to 31st of December 1877. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, to the Assistant Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses at Bandora, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets at Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23th September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 26TH SEPT.

The Performance will commence with the Vaudeville by J. R. Planché,

LOAN OF A LOVER.

To conclude with the celebrated and favourite Burlesque, THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE ;

OR

THE FATAL SPOON!

SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE DANCES, and SONG AND DANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Stalls ..... Rs. 2.
Gallery ..... ,, 1 | Pit ..... As. 8.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock.

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held on FRIDAY next, the 29th inst., "THE FEAST of ST. MICHAEL and ALL ANGELS" in St. Thomas' Cathedral. Service will commence at 6 P.M. The SERMON will be PREACHED by the RT. REVD. THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY. The balance of the Offertory, after defraying expenses, will be devoted to the Choir Endowment Fund.

Copies of the Festival Music can be purchased at the S. P. C. K. Depository, Meadow Street. Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Fort Establishment, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. Price 4 Annas each.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, COLABA, from MONDAY next, the 25th instant. A deposit of Rupees (100) One Hundred per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th proximo.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

F. W. STEVENS, C.E., Acting Executive Engineer Presidency.

Bombay, 23rd September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE following REQUISITION having been received by the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, the Special General Meeting of the Corporation advertised for WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, is POSTPONED till SATURDAY, 30th idem at 3 P.M.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 25th September 1876.

BOMBAY, 23rd September 1876.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

Sir,—As WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, on which it is proposed to hold the Meeting of the Corporation is the day on which HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S STATE BALL at Poona takes place, and as some of the Members of the Corporation will probably desire to be present at Poona on that day, we request your postponing the above meeting to some other more convenient day.

We have, &c.,

(Sd.)	Frank H. Souter.	(Sd.)	Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.
,,	Henry Cook.	,,	C. Tyabjee.
,,	Thomas Blaney.	,,	Janardhan Gopal.
,,	F. Mathew.	,,	Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
,,	Raghoonath Narayen.	,,	Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
,,	Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	,,	Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
,,	Joomabhoy Lalljee.	,,	Byramjee Nurserwanjee Serval.
,,	Shantaram Narayen.	,,	Cowasjee Hormusjee.
,,	Pherozeshaw M. Mehta.		
,,	Bhugwandas Furabotumdas.		

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a RESOLUTION PASSED at the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on SATURDAY last, a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE per share will be PAID on and after the 3rd proximo to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 15th September 1876 on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Holders of Quarter Shares will receive a proportionate Dividend on presenting their receipts, but Shareholders are requested as far as possible to arrange to present Four Quarter Share Receipts in order that a Certificate for One Share may be issued. Those Shareholders who have not yet exchanged old Certificate forms for new are requested to do so, as Dividend will be payable to holders of new Share Certificates only.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, (the owners of the premises) and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable piece of land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows :—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and the road around it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little more or less, together with he Messuage, Tenement, and Buildings erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now form the sites of passages.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN, Solicitors for the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Capital, £500,000, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, 34, Cannon Street, London.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,

After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,

Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.

Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times* :—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine* :—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe* :—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three day after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engragements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent,

Bombay Office, 4, Horuby Row.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under Act X. of 1866, by which the Liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to the actual amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH, FULLY PAID UP,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Shares to be issued from time to time as the business of the Association extends. The First Issue is limited to 5,000 Shares.

A MINIMUM DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IS ANTICIPATED.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

MANAGER :

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

Offices : 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

This Association is for the purpose of making temporary loans to persons requiring them. Security will in all cases be required from borrowers and be most carefully investigated by the Directors and Manager, whose professional experience will enable them to judge of the value of the security offered.

As an Investment, the Shares of this Association will prove highly remunerative.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen upon application to the Manager.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO The DIRECTORS of the

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allocate me _____ Shares in the above Association, for which I enclose the Deposit of Rs. 20* per Share, amounting to Rs. _____ and I agree to accept such Shares or any less number, you may allot to me. I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Shareholders after the Association has been registered.

Name in full _____

Residence _____

Profession _____

Post Town _____ *dated this* _____ *day of* _____ 1876.

† Signature _____

The above Form for Shares, when filled up, should be sent to the Manager,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

* Remittances in every case must be made free of expense.

† Please to sign legibly.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.

FANCY ANGOLA SUITS	(large selection)	Rs.	20
BLUE SERGE	Do. (yarn dyed.....)	,,	25
CRICKETING	Do. (Saxony flannel).....	,,	25
SLEEPING	Do. (silk and wool flannel)	,,	14
TROUSERS	(fancy angola and doeskin)	,,	10
RIDING	Do. (Bedford cord and saddle tweeds)...	,,	20

A large variety of Fancy Coatings, in Newest Designs, Meltons in all Shades, Angolas, Shirtings, Flannels.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

Patterns and directions for self measurement forwarded on application.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.

CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.

Agency Camp Deolali :—KHURSEDJI DOSSABHAI.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of October 1876, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August 1876 and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1876-77 and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

કા. મુલજી જેઠાની કું.

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th September to 5th October next, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HORMUSJEE JEEVANJEE PRESS and DHUNJEEBHOY MANECKJEE PRESS, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted to Mortgage the following land and hereditaments :—All that piece or parcel of Fasundaree Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenements, of Dwelling House built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Colbhat Lane and fronting thereto, in the Sub-District of Bhoiekhwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, and which said Messuage or Dwelling House is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 23, and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Furdoonjee Pestonjee, on or towards the West by the Chawl of Damodher Josey, and house of Damodher Toolajee, on or towards the South by the Colbhat Road, and on or towards the North by the passage and house of Charjee Maistry, and are now in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Jeevanjee and his tenants. Any persons having claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Sale, Gift or otherwise upon the said property are hereby required to make known the same to my Solicitor, Mr. PESTANJEE KAVASJEE, at his Office in Apollo Street in the Fort, within FOURTEEN DAYS from this date, otherwise the Mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 26th day of September 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a COMPETENT CUTTER. Apply immediately, with Testimonials, to KHURSEDJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 144, Bazaar Gate, PORTUGUESE, preferred.

MRS. CROWLEY, LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE and MIDWIFE, has REMOVED to 30, Trinity Church Street, New Sonapore.

ICE CREAMS at the OLD PRICE—FOUR ANNAS A GLASS—at J. PEARSE'S, 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE—A complete suite (small) stylish and almost new for private sale; also a few Dining Room articles. Apply "X," *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c. ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

DR. KAVANAGH'S LAW LECTURES.

SUBJECTS.

1. Common Law and Criminal Law.
2. Hindu and Mohammedan Law.
3. Real Property and Equity.
4. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

MORNINGS FROM 8 A.M. TO 10 A.M.
EVENINGS FROM 5 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

Forbes Street, Fort, September 1876.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

IT was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1876 that the Board of Directors having been urged to lower their rates of premium for residence in India had taken the subject into consideration and would shortly be prepared to state their conclusions. New Tables of Rates have now been adopted, and may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary.

Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row, Bombay, August 1876.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—Just arrived per Steamer BANGALORE :—

TOKAY VINTAGE 1865 Superior.....
HERMITAGE ,,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 25TH SEPT. 1876.

We have nothing new in commercial telegrams to report upon, and business generally continues quiet with but few movements of any kind.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 23rd instant, shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	6,93,698
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	99,209
Deposits	Inc. ,,	2,72,910
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	3,29,181
Loans	Dec. ,,	7,66,853
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	2,84,361
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	9,56,436

These alterations are unimportant in amount, but so far as they go they show that the tendency is towards easier money. In the open market accommodation on the security of Government Paper is easily obtainable at 3 per cent., and looking to the small extent of export business likely to be doing for the next two or three months, there is little probability of that rate being advanced upon in the interval.

In Sterling Exchange there has been really no business doing. Quotations throughout are the same as on Saturday, and there is no new influence apparent in the market. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 8 1/4d.	,,
Credits 3	,, 1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Documents 3	,, 1s. 8¼d.	,,

On Calcutta and in Government Paper there has been nothing done and rates are quite nominal.

The Share Market is very dull, and with the exception of a few transactions in Spinning and Weaving Companies at about previous figures, we have not heard of any business.

Cotton is quiet but still firm. The local Spinning Companies are buyers at rates which keep exporters out of the market and until the Dewallee there is not much likelihood of any business of importance.

Freights occupy the same position as they have done for the past fortnight; very little cargo is offering and what there is the regular Canal lines are picking up at £1-12 6 to £1-13 9 per ton for Liverpool.

Piece Goods are all but stagnant. Some little business is passing in white goods, but in grey cloths transactions are insignificant.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 23rd September as compared with the statement issued on the 16th September :—

Liabilities.	16th Sept. Rs.	23rd Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,04,11,198	97,18,100
Do. do. do. at Branches	18 83,993	12,93,784
Other Deposits	1,36,53,5 8	1,39,26,448
Post Bills	51,438	48,438
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,35,238	5,48,128
	3,79,35,375	3,75,34,898

Assets.		
Government Securities	63,54,449	60,25,268
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,61,792	14,85,343
Loans on Security of do. do.	25,85,242	18,28,9 9
Current Accounts, overdrawn	365	1,249
Bills Discounted	1,02,44,7 7	99,60,3 0
Stamps	4,075	4,016
Dead Stock Rs. 5,16,744		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,744	3,61,744
Bullion	6,37,441	6,55,847
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,02,55,640	1,72,12,076
Cash and Currency Notes	3,79,35 375	3,75,34,898

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Schooner Africa, 256 tons, Captain C. Ranchaupt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (September 6th), with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain James Avern, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Coast Calcutta, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Hampton, and seventy-two deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for K. Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Lieut. Newburry, and Mr. and Mrs. Noonan and child. For Cutch.—Mr. M. Lennisi and servant. For different ports.—One hundred and ninety-seven deck passengers.

The s. s. European, 1,774 tons, Captain C. A. Sibthorpe, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Liverpool (August 22nd), calling at Port Said, via the Suez Canal, brought the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Antoline, Mr. Garratt, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Montgomery. She brought the following cargo :—800 cases brandy, 3,123 bundles iron hoops, 196 tons coals, 2,109 rails, 50 cases slates, 13,859 bars and 1,477 bundles iron, and many other packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Africa	Ranchaupt	Zanzibar, Sept 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Wave	Bugge	Bushire.
	Vingorla (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee & C. Coast.

The Steamer Mula, to P. Gulf, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
21	Dacca (s)	Irvine	Bombay, Aug 31.
	Scindia's	Langley	Ras Rowey Yah, Aug 23.
	Lord of the Isles	Piper	Liverpool, June 13.
	Parkfield	Anderson	Aden, Aug 5.
	Atlantique	Marin	Mauritius, Aug 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
21	Argyll (s)	.....	.....
	Madura (s)	.....	.....
	Paquerette (s)	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 25.

From Liverpool.

Lombardy s—3,837 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

From London.

Deccan s—17 cases provision, King, King and Co.

Khedive s—18 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Manzaleh s—38 cases chrmpagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Khiva s—3 casks zinc sheets. Dawcodhoy Peerbhoy.

Ben Venue—5,971 bars and 226 bundles iron, Lookmanjee Ebram) e.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 25.

For Liverpool.

Childwall Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, Jewraz Sewnaram ; 134 cwts coir yarn, Mowjee Jaitha and Co ; 141 cases wet date, Pan-chund Anundjee ; 80 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 47 bales cotton, Dossa Mowjee and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Keswo all Girdhurlall ; 212 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers and Co ; 22 bales wool, Sewjee Pessjee ; 28 bales wool, Thackersee Gopaljee ; 116 cwts coir yarn, Mahadewjee Ghelha ; 110 bales cotton, Runchordass Peasee ; 75 bales cotton, Jaitha Hurridass ; 36 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Megjee.

For Marseilles.

Venetia s—3 cases pepper, Trebjee and Co.

Sumatra s—5 bales teel seed, rickly, Scott and Co ; 975 bags linseed, and 271 bags groundnut, Ralli Brothers ; 276 bags gingelly seed, Rewagur Cowgur.

For Trieste.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Calipso s—160 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Constantinople.

Calipso s—55 packages wet date, and 5 packages c'oves, Essack Sailoon.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—48 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

HIGH COURT.—26TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Short Causes.

58 76—Prescot and Winter—John Fleming and others vs Henry Gamble and others.
To speak to Minutes of Decree.
198-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nagoo Sayajee vs Navibai, widow and another—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

Long Causes.

332-75—Crawford and Beevey—Fatmabai vs Adam Ahmed—Jefferson and Payne.
78-76—Rimington, H and L—Hajee Ally Ayoob and others vs Haji Sulliman and others—Fletcher and S.
592 74—Tyabjee and S—Abba Sicocoor Beg Mahomed vs Coovereje Lungjee—Lynch and Tobin.
18-76—Jefferson and Payne—The Hon. A R Scoble and others vs Mancorebai—Rimington, H and L.
642-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bhadaee Godhundass vs Kessowjee Jadewjee—Craigie, L and O.
291 73—Balkrishna and B—Dorabjee Nowrojee vs Nusserwanjee Nowrojee—In person.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Green.)

Short Causes.

495-75—In person—Goolabchund Megha vs Pestonjee Dinshaw and another.
252-76—In person—Coomrooleen Tyabjee and another vs Kerbajee Hormanjee.
444-76—Shamrao P—Beramjee Rattanjee vs Bapujee Mowjee.
481-76—Fletcher and Smith—Buldeodass Runchordass vs Bai Jadow widow.
485-76—Jamardhun and Ghandibhoy—Dewa Joda and others vs Abdulali Karimbhai and others.

Long Causes.

43-74—Hearn and C—Sitlabai, widow vs Wittoba Pandoorang and others—Shapoorjee & T.
418-75—Shamrow P—Henry Gamble vs Pandrinath Ramchunder and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
266-75—Khunderow M—Manekbai Atmaram vs Godawareebai—Prescot and Winter.
1109 68—Ardaseer Framjee—Goolbai wife of A Dhunjeebhoy vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—J C Cama.
251-76—Rimin ton, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomoya vs Bai Sharifabebee, widow—M H Khan.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Short Causes.

442-75—Mr Fletcher—Krishna Nanka vs Batool Khandy Nasoo and others—J C Cama.
71-76—Prescot and Winter—Bai Javaherabee widow vs Thackersi Jairam Bowjee—Lynch and Tobin.
403 76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Sitaram Pandoorang.
402-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Pitamber Vanaisee.

Long Causes.

154-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Jasordhun and Ghandibhoy—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 23.

Randell, Capt, Madras 20th Regt, N I, on leave, from Nowgong.

September 24.

Leyin, Lieut, Bengal 2-40th Regt, on Medl Cert, from Ranikhet.

September 25.

Kettlewell, Maj, Bombay 20th Regt N I, from leave, from Malegaum.
Newbury, Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—September 24.

Hinde, Lieut, Bombay 1st Grenadiers N I, on leave, to Poona.

September 25.

Lyons, Barrack Master, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Neubury, Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, to rejoin, to Kurrachee,
Burry, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, 23rd September 1876.)

Mr R H Hamilton, Dist Supt, posted to Betul, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the police of that D st from Mr F E Coles, officiating Dist Supt, on the 11th inst, before noon.

Mr G J Noble, Offg Dist Supt of Police 4th class, will revert to his substantive appointment of Dist Supt, 5th class, with effect from the 11th inst, the date on which Mr R H Hamilton, Dist Supt, 4th class, received charge of the Betul Dist Police.

Mr H C Williams, cs, Asst Comr, has passed the Colloquial Examination in Marathi.

Mr A H L Fraser, cs, Asst Comr, reported his return from privilege leave, and assumed charge of his duties at Seoni on the 9th inst.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Col J B Dennys, Offg Comr, Nagpur Div sion, from the 1st proximo, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgn-Maj S C Townsend, Sanitary Comr, Central Provinces, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No, 3431, dated the 9 h inst. on the 10th idem, making over charge of his duties to Surgn-Maj J F Batter on the afternoon of that day.

Surgn H M Leckie, M B, appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Bilaspur, from the 26th May 1876, was appointed also to the charge of the Jail from the 29th idem.

Two month's furlough in India, under Sec 10 (a), Chapter III. of the Civil Service Code, is granted to Mr W M Low, cs, Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, in extension of the furlough allowed him in Notification No 951, dated the 16th March 1876.

Mr A H L Fraser, cs, Asst Comr, received charge of the Seoni Treasury from Mr. M. B. Tul singh, Extra-Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 11th Sept 1876

Mr A H L Fraser, cs, Asst Comr, took over charge of the Seoni Treasury from Mr. M. B. Tul singh, Extra-Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, 21st September 1876.)

Home Department.

Mr C E Gladstone, Offg Depy Comr, Dera Ghazi Khan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for eleven days, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th Sept 1876.

Mr M L. Dames, Asst Comr, in charge of the Rajanpur Sub-Division of the Dera Ghahazi Khan dist, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Dera Ghazi Khan, during the absence on leave of Mr C E Gladstone.

Military Department.

Surgn T E L Bate, 1st Sikh Infy, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medical Board.

The following appointments are confirmed :—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 22nd Aug 1876, directing Surgn J T B Bookey, 6th Punjab Infy, to assume medical charge of Sheikh Budlin, with effect from the 14th idem.

Surgn H Mallins, in medical charge of Sheikh Budin, to proceed to Bannu and assume medical charge of the 5th Punjab Infy, until further orders.

Public Works Department.

The undermentioned officers and subordinates have been allowed privilege leave for the periods and with effect from the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

Capt E Hancey, R E, Ex Engr, Gurdaspur Division, seventy-seven days, with effect from the afternoon of 27th July 1876.

M W H Davis, Asst Engr, 1st Div Umballa and Lahore Road, three month, from the forenoon of 1st July 1876.

The following transfers were effected in the dates specified :—

Mr R H Tulloh, Asst Engr, from the Hill Roads Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 26th June 1 76, to the Derajat Division, which he joined on the forenoon of of the 8th July 1876.

Mr P J Creameor, Accountant, 3rd grade, Office of Examiner of P W Accounts, has obtained one month's privilege leave with effect from the 1st-current.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 13th *September* 1876.)

Under the authority of Govt, Maj C E Bates, S C, is permitted to do general duty at Simla, with a view to his being appointed Hony Secy of the Municipality.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Lahore Division order, dated the 4th Sept 1876, directing Surgn W E B Moynan, M D, to take over the medical charge of the Sadr Station and Cantonment from Surgn Brownrigg, vice Surgn Maj H F Williams, M D, ordered to proceed to Lucknow for duty.

Attock Garrison Order, dated the 14th June 1876, appointing Lt P E Henderson, Offg 1st Wing Sub 29th N I, to officiate as Fort Adjt, with effect from the 13th idem, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H W Shoubridge, on leave.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 8th Aug 1876 making the following appointments, consequent on the appointment of Capt M Clementson to the Judge Advocate Genls Dept :—

Lt F C Burton, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Squdn Officer.

Lt G G Dawes, 2nd Squadn Subn and Offg 3rd Squdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt.

15th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 30th Aug 1876, re-appointing Lt P R Ditmas, 2nd Squdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Squadn Subn on return from leave.

Dated the 2nd Sept 1876, making the following appointments, during the absence on leave of Capt C O W Angelley :—

Lt F R Ditmas to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, in addition to his duties of 2nd Squadn Subn

Lt C S Wheeler, Offg 2nd Squadn Subn, on probation to officiate as 1st Squad Subn on probation.

5 h Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 31st Aug 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on leave to Bombay of Lt Col E Venour :—

Maj H A Lewes, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Offg Commdt.

Capt H F Woodcock, Qr Mr and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt C H Stoddart, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt A T Davis, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

Lt G S Eyre, 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 14th *September* 1876.)

Capt Nathaniel Crichlow Ramsay to be Maj, vice G S Hallowes, dated 15th July 1876.

Lt Hans Robert Rathborne to be Capt, vice William Grogan Knox, deceased, dated 29th June 1876.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Regimental Order, dated the 13th July 1876, directing Surgn F H Blenkinsope, 5th Mad N I, to take medical charge of the Staff of the station, from the 13th idem, vice Surgn D F Bateman.

Dated the 19th Aug 1876, directing Surgn J C Dorman, 81st Regt, to take medical charge of the Staff of the station, in addition to his other duties, from the 19th idem, vice Surgn F H Blenkinsop.

Meerut Brigade Order, dated the 26th Augt 1876, directing Surgn Maj J E Wat on, to take medical charge of the 2nd Rifles and Station Staff, as temporary measure, vice Surgn Maj M Quinlan, reported sick.

Delhi Garrison Order, dated the 22nd Aug 1876, directing Surgn Maj J Fairweather, M D, Civil Surgn of the station, to take medical charge of the 33 d N I, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Surgn E R Johnson, reported sick and unfit for duty.

Directing Surgn J B Wilson, M D, attached to R A, to perform the duties of Staff Surgn, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement.

1-18th Foot.—Batth Order, dated the 1st Sept 1876, appointing Lt J. A. Sayer to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, during the absence on leave of Lt C. E. Dixon, with effect from the 15th Aug 1876.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 29th Aug 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the transfer of Capt T. B. M. Glascock to the 1st Bl Cavy :—

Maj G. H. W. Hodgson, 2nd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his other duties

30th Native Infantry—Regtl Order dated the 21st Aug 1876, making the following appointments with effect from the 2nd July 1876 with reference to G. O. C. C. dated 30th May 1876, page 240 :—

Lt T. Goodridge, 2nd Wing Subn 13th N I, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, vice F. F. R Burgess, appointed to the Pay Dept, and to act as Adjt, in addition, vice F. W. Nicolay, Offg as Wing Offr :

Lt R. C. S. Macausland, Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice M. H. Hayes, on furlough.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lt G T Pretyman, (C Baty A Bgde,) to England, Overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

10th Hussars—Capt W Yeldham, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Sub-Lt E T Rose, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj H J F Shea, (Batyâli Bgde,) for the 1st and 2nd Sept 1876, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

2-5th Foot—Lt W B Baker, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

1-3rd Foot—Surgn Maj W Collis, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 15th Sept to the 31st December, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C 2nd inst, P 404.

2 75th Foot—Lt and Adjt F S Allen, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

108th Foot—A C Hill, to England, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

1 Staff Corps—Lt N Barton, (Wing Officer 25th N I,) to Mussoorie, from the 29th July to the 1st Nov. next, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Maj W H Paterson, (Wing Officer 10th N I,) to remain in Calcutta, from the 3rd to the 12th Sept, in extension of the preparatory leave granted him by G. O. C. C. 14th Aug, p. 373.

Bengal Medical Service.—Surgn Maj P. F. Newland to remain at Bombay, from the 29th Aug to the 6th Sept, in extension of the preparatory leave granted him in G. O. C. C. 24th July last P. 314.

Veterinary Department.—Vety Surgn J. K. Grainger, (doing duty with R A Peshawar,) to Cherat, from the 7th Sept to the 7th Nov, on medical certificate.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 15th *September* 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Bengal Cavalry—Lt Col H T Oldfield, 2nd in Command 9th Bl Cavy, to be Comdt, vice Richardson, retired.

9th Bengal Cavalry—Capt T Dayrell, 2nd Squadn Officer, to be 2nd in Command, vice Lt Col Oldfield, appointed Comdt 6th Bl Cavy.

Capt A P Palmer, 3rd Squadn Officer, to be 2nd Squadn Officer, vice Dayrell, but to continue seconded until 26th Oct 1876.

Capt D T H Sampson, Adjt, and temporarily 2nd Squadn Officer, (on furlough), to be Adjt, vice Sampson.

Capt D H Robertson, 2nd Squadn Subn, and temporarily 1st Squadn Subn, to be 1st Squadn Subn, vice Willis.

Lt H M MacKenzie, temporarily 2nd Squadn Subn, to be 2nd Squadn Subn, vice Robertson.

10th Native Infantry—Capt C H Palmer, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj W D Palmer, on furlough.

Lt C W J Hingston, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt C H Palmer, and to continue to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

Lt J Haughton, Offg 1st Wing Subn on probation 18th N I, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Hingston.

18th Native Infantry—Lt H T Fair full, D-9th R A, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, dated 11th Sept 1876.

16th Native Infantry—Col E B Clay, 2nd in Command, and Offg Comdt 1st Goorkhas, to be Comdt, vice Buggles, retired.

39th Native Infantry—Capt H O Cumberl ge to be Qr Mr, vice Baldwin, retired upon half pay, and to continue to officiate as Wing Officer.

1st Goorkhas.—Lt Col R S Hill, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Command, to be 2nd in Command and to officiate as Comdt, vice Clay, appointed Comdt 19th N I.

Lt Col P Story, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer and to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Hill.

Capt C St J B Barnett, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Story.

Capt G Young, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Barnett.

Capt the Hon G A V Bertie, Coldstream Guards, is permitted to resign his appointment as Aide-de-camp to Maj Genl F F Maude, C B, V C, Comdg the Allahabad Division, and is directed to proceed to England to rejoin his Regt, reporting himself to the Horse Guards on arrival.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 880
Temperature of the Air	80 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	·811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9·30 a. m.)	75·0
General Direction of wind WSW W.	...WNW, ENE, E, ESE, SSE,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	152
Fall of Rain	0·01 inches.
Total fall during the month	4·71 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	60·01 ,,

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 15th May last, it is notified that from and after the 2nd October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.	7 P.M.
Monday.....Oct. 2	Monday.....Oct. 16
,, ...,, 9	,, ...,, 23

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ ans s.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule according whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. Rs.	As. Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland	5	0

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FENTIMAN—September 19th, at the Parsonage, 16, Sudder Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev A Fentiman, of a son.
ROBERTS—Sep ember 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. Roberts, Doveton College, of a son.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.

A few weeks ago we drew attention to the feat of travelling which had been accomplished by a lady in traversing the wonderful passes and glaciers lying between Cashmere and Kashgar, and we notice that during the last two years there seems to have been unusual activity in travelling in that direction, so that perhaps the lady, putting aside her native courage, was induced to trust herself to the mercies of these awful regions through knowing that many men had recently done so before her. The Trans Himalayan Expedition has published a report of its journeys during 1873-74-75, and the members composing it are satisfied that they have done valuable labour for geographical science. In the introduction to the report it is stated that the years 1873-74 will be memorable in the annals of geographers from the great stride that has been made in a knowledge of Kashgaria and the regions of the Upper Oxus, and the writer contends that he has been able, by referring to the geographical sections of the reports published by the officers of Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission—(particularly, we presume, the valuable report by Mr. Trotter)—to fix with considerable accuracy the positions of Kashgar, Yarkand, and the eastern limits of Badakshan "as well as to "connect the details of the Russian surveys to "the north of Kashgar with his own route sur- "veys in the Pamirs and in Eastern Turkestan, "and these again with the British trigonometrical "surveys on the south and Lieutenant Wood's "route survey on the west." It is greatly to the credit of the natives of India that much of this result is due to the skill and intrepidity of members of their race. The report speaks with special approbation of the labours of several native members of Colonel Walker's Great Trigonometrical Survey who investigated certain Central Asian regions which hitherto have been but little known, and made such accurate surveys as to make it easy for geographers to fix the position of localities which, at best, have previously been but roughly fixed upon the map. These natives are Munshi Abdul Subhan, a surveyor, who visited the countries of Shaghnan and Roshan, and succeeded in descending the Oxus as far as Kila Wamur, the chief town of Roshan; a Havildar of Sappers, who in 1870 made an adventurous journey through Swat, Dir, and Chitral, probably the most dangerous and lawless parts of Affghanistan, and whose journey was described by Major Montgomerie, R. E., in the report on the Great Trigonometrical Survey Operations for 1870-71, and in the journal of the Royal Geographical Society for 1872; the Mullah, an assistant of the Havildar, and Pundit Nain Singh, who made a bold and romantic journey to Lhasa, the capital of Thibet, which has been visited by only one or two Englishmen. The Pundit, who is about to retire from the service, made his mark in 1866, when he surveyed the country between Lhasa and Lake Manasarowar, much of which lay along a thitherto unexplored part of the Brahmapootra, and obtained a present of a gold watch from the Royal Geographical Society, in acknowledgment of his splendid services to geographical science. The diaries of the three last-mentioned travellers are of great interest and value, and a contemporary states that considerable pains were taken by the British Government to keep their contents private, but that the unsleeping vigilance of the Russian Government defeated the scheme, as somehow the results of the labours of the native travellers found their way into the hands of the Muscovites. This little incident alone shows how active the Russians are in Central Asian affairs, and if they fail in any grand scheme they may have in view it will not be for want of efforts to secure every particle of information that can be obtained about the country by foul means or fair.

The Havildar went by Peshawur and Kabul to Badakshan, though not by the old Baniam route, which leads the traveller about a hundred miles in a westerly direction from the Ameer's capital before he can strike a route north and north-easterly to Badakshan. The Havildar struck out a new route, proceeding to Badakshan almost from Kabul due north as the crow flies. Getting beyond Chairkur, he crossed the Hindoo Koosh by what is called the Sar-u-lang Pass, reaching Kinjin on the other side, whence he went straight to Badakshan (or Fyzabad) by way of Narin and Iskimish. From Fyzabad he went to Rushtuk to the west, and then travelled north, striking the Oxus at Samti, down as far as which he found that the river was known as the Punjah, a name which had hitherto been confined to the Amu Daria (Oxus) two hundred miles further to the east. Here the river makes an upward bend, and this district has now been carefully surveyed, thanks to the Havildar's exertions. He visited Kolab, which lies on the most northerly part of the bend, and a number of other towns not to be found in the War Office map which was corrected (from Russian sources and Colonel Walker's map of Turkestan in 1866) up to 1873—towns such as Khawaling, Saghri Dasht, and Kila Khumb, now said to be the capital of the Durwaz district, the southern boundary of which is the arch in the Oxus. He then travelled east along the Oxus as far as Yaz Ghulam, the frontier village of Durwaz. Yaz Ghulam has been known to geographers for a considerable time past, but by little more than its name, and the position of it and other towns in the Durwaz district has now been definitely settled. At Yaz the Havildar was stopped by the Khan of Durwaz, who failed to see the use of his mission, and very likely considered him a spy. Had he been permitted to proceed he would probably have arrived at Pigish, the extreme point which had previously been reached by Munshi Abdul Subhan travelling from the east, and thus there would have been a complete survey of the peculiar bend of the Punjah (Oxus). It is believed, however, that the gap between the Moonshee's and the Havildar's surveys is very small, probably not more than a day's journey. The Havildar retraced his steps to Kolab, and then tried to go back again to Yaz Ghulam, but was again stopped by the ruler of Durwaz, this time at the southern frontier of Shaghnan. The traveller thereupon returned to a place called Ishkashim, and took the road to Khulm, which is reported to lie to the north of the Oxus, although Khulm itself is situated to the south of the river, and a little to the east of Balkh, on the northern border of Affghanistan. This part of the Havildar's journey was of great value, as it has settled a point which has long vexed travellers and geographers. Not only did it settle the position of the towns of Kurghan-tapa and Kubadian, but it proved that the River Sourk Ab does not join the Oxus near Kolab, but at a point probably eighty miles farther west. This fact is already laid down in the War Office map we have referred to, but probably the Havildar's observations may be taken as confirming the position. In a note to the part of the report which deals with this portion of the Havildar's tour, the writer says that the identification of the Sourk Ab with the classical Waksh will be a source of great rejoicing to all comparative geographers. From Khulm the Havildar proceeded to Rushtak, and striking south journeyed to India by the Baniam route which he had discarded when he started from Kabul. The journey of the Moolah, the Havildar's assistant, though neither so valuable nor so interesting as his superior officer's, was nevertheless of considerable importance. Leaving Jellalabad, he intended to follow the Kunar River, which runs through the wild mountainous district of Chitral, as far as the Baroghit Pass, whence he proposed to visit Yarkand and return to India by way of Ladakh. He only succeeded, however, in ascending the Kunar River as far as Asmar, which is probably about one-third of the way between Jellalabad and Chitral. Here the chiefs were fighting, as they always appear to be doing in Affghanistan, and the Moolah had to strike easterly across country to Dir, whence he proceeded to Chitral along the route which had been previously traversed by the Havildar when he visited Swat, Dir, and Chitral in 1870. From Chitral the Moollah crossed the Baraghil Pass, and entered the district of Sarhad-i-Wakhan, where he joined a party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey which was investigating the route between Wakhan and Yarkhand. The next journey to be noticed is one that does not much concern the investigation of the country lying in the vicinity of the Oxus, although, however, it surpasses in general interest the journey either of the Havildar or the Moollah. We may extract the reference which is made to Pundit Nain Singh's journey :—

Pundit Nain Singh's journey was over very different ground. The Pundit had accompanied Sir D. Forsyth's mission to Yarkand, but for political reason it was not found expedient to detach him on any independent exploration into regions inhabited by Mussulmans. On the return of the mission to Ladakh being anxious to have an opportunity of gathering fresh laurels, he volunteered to proceed on a fresh exploration. Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, I started him off from Leh to Lhasa by a much more northerly route than that one he had followed on his former visit to the same place. Leaving Leh in the disguise of a Lama or Buddhist priest, he was successfully smuggled across the frontier, and succeeded in making his way from Leh to the north of Lhasa by an entirely new route which emerges to the north of the Tengri Nor or Kiang Tso Lake, the successful exploration of which by another Pundit in 1872 has been recently described. From Lhasa the Pundit returned to India by a southerly route, following for a few miles the Brahmaputra, in a hitherto unsurveyed portion of its course at a distance of about forty miles east of Lhasa. By taking bearings to peaks beyond which the great river was said to flow we succeeded in fixing its course approximately for another hundred miles to the east. He traversed the Thibetan district of Tawang, and emerged in British territory at Odalguri in the Darrang District of Assam, having made a very careful route survey over almost entirely new ground for a distance of more than twelve hundred miles. Excellent astronomical observations were made at various points throughout his journey, and the quality of the work has proved itself firstrate. The difference in longitude between Lhasa and Odalgari (whose position has been fixed by the Indian survey) being little more than one degree, we are enabled to obtain a new value of the longitude of Lhasa which ought to supersede all former determinations, derived from routes, all of which lie for considerable distances in nearly the same latitude. Hypsometrical observations for calculation of height above sea level were taken throughout his route, which materially increases the value of the new

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, 23RD SEPT.

The S. s. Branksome Hall, of the Hall Line of steamers, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

THE MAILS.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

THE PROBABILITIES OF PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24TH SEPT.

The Russian press publish articles, confidently asserting that peace will be proclaimed in Turkey.

LONDON, 25TH SEPT.

The Great Powers have agreed to the peace conditions proposed by England.

LONDON, 23RD SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera ..... 4 7/16d.
Exchange on India ..... 1s. 7¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 83¾.
4½ per cent. do. ..... 84.
5½ per cent. do. ..... 86.
Oriental Bank Shares ..... £42.
Chartered do. do. ..... £15.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares.. £25.
Honckong and Shanghai..... £29
Total Coin in the Bank of France .. £84,250,000.
„ Notes in Circulation ..... £98,000,000.
3 per cent. Consols for account 96¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106¾
Bar Silver 52

Arrivals.—Mirzapore, Philosopher, Khorasan, Flying Venus, and Kersonese.

Departures.—Propontis and Thibet.

It is said that the cost to the Government of India of the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Delhi will be not less than fifty lakhs of rupees. We are glad to think that notwithstanding the selfish cry of the native press about the hardships that will be inflicted upon native princes by their attendance at Delhi so soon after they have undergone the expense of entertaining the Prince of Wales, that Lord Lytton intends to set the example of making the grand ceremonial worthy of the occasion. The Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India is not an every-day event, and India ought to go into it with a whole soul instead of half a heart.

YESTERDAY our local contemporary thought fit to print in large type a letter from a correspondent who signs his communication "H. W." Judging from his style, "H. W." is a Parsee, and we can easily credit his statement that "he is not an Englishman, at least not by birth." He evidently intends his letter to be a mithridate for the coolness that exists socially between natives and Europeans, and this is how he seeks to do it:—"Any evening if you take a quiet stroll near the bandstand, or the Apollo Bunder, you will see a number of men, flashily dressed, with their diamond shirt pins and studs shining resplendently with their 'haristocratic' airs, strolling about like peacocks. But these men have got nothing of the genuine Englishman, and they are mostly shopkeepers, with schedules ready compiled, merchants' clerks and lawyers' flunkeys." What an apt pupil the *World* has found in this young Parsee who is not an Englishman by birth! Such a picture is here drawn in vile grammar is never seen at the Apollo Bunder—at all events, we know nobody that has ever seen it. "H. W.'s" letter abounds with similar impertinences about Englishmen, and although the egotism and impudence that abound in it may be excusable, there can be no excuse for the publication of such mischievous nonsense as that to which we have called attention. Moreover, we think that English gentlemen can afford to exist without being effusively but offensively patronised by such persons as "H. W."

AFTER a trial that has lasted three entire days, the case of defamation against Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria was concluded yesterday, that is as far as the evidence and the speeches of counsel were concerned. The Judge's summing-up, which remains to be made, will be commenced this morning. On the opening of the Court yesterday morning, it was found crowded by a larger number f people than before, chiefly Parsees, whom a holiday had permitted to be present at the trial. Public curiosity was excited by the prospect of revelations which were expected to be the result of a sharp cross-examination of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, and the auditor, the mysterious supervising engineer, and the erring clerk of the Colaba Spinning Company. But public expectation was in this instance, as the upshot of the evidence showed, not destined to be realised. Mr. Nursey Kessowjee who was alleged to be shamming illness at Poona; the supervising engineer of the company who was supposed to be a myth; the erring clerk who was said to be concealing himself in a bungalow at Poona; the auditor who was expected to throw a flood of light upon the suspicious entries,—all appeared in the witness-box one after another. Mr. Nursey Kessowjee denied having ever paid Mr. Moylan a pie. Jehangir Dadabhoy, surveyor and mechanical engineer, admitted having received from the Colaba Spinning Company on the two vouchers which bore his signature, a sum of Rs. 575, but denied paying a pie out of it to Mr. Moylan. Muncherjee Merwanjee Master, the erring clerk of the Colaba Spinning Company, who had translated from a Gujeratee book the two suspicious entries in the English book, admitted he had made a mistake in writing the words "Superintendent of Boilers's" for "Superintendent of Buildings;" but stated that on his attention being drawn to the mistake by the auditor, he at once produced the original voucher signed by Jehangir Dadabhoy. Muncherjee admitted he could not account for the mistake: he could only call it "a freak of the moment," which bewildered him the more he thought of it. The auditor, Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee, said he asked Muncherjee "chaffingly" if he had got any entries of payments made to the Superintendent of Boilers. He was told there was one; the books and the voucher signed by Jehangir Dadabhoy were shown to him; and he was told it was a wrong entry as translated from the Gujeratee book. There were slight discrepancies in the evidence, but the above was the substance of the account given by the witnesses yesterday of what at first sight appeared to be a shell likely to burst under Mr. Moylan's feet. The case for the prosecution closed here; and Mr. Purcell having addressed the jury, called several witnesses for the defence, whose evidence, chiefly as to character, will be found in another column. Mr. Brice, junior, was the only important witness called for the defence in order to prove an alleged gratification, but he contradicted himself on the most material point. Mr. Purcell again addressed the jury, who seemed prepared to retire for a verdict. The Advocate General, however, insisted on his right of being heard in reply on the whole case. He spoke at great length after luncheon. His Lordship reserved the summing up until this morning.

ELSEWHERE a correspondent draws attention to the bad state of the bottom of the Swimming Bath, and we think the Committee would do well to carry out his suggestion. If the tiles cannot be had at present, at all events let the bottom of the Bath be smoothed in the rough places by the humble but effective means of a little chunam. The cost would be little, and the effect very advantageous both for ladies and gentlemen to whom out feet are objectionable. We think also that the present sharp and uncompromising whinstone steps should be covered with wood, as a slip against the edge of one would be sufficient to cause, if not a broken leg, at least a serious injury. This wood-casing would cost little, and its comfort would soon be acknowledged by everybody who uses the Bath. Again, could something not be done to improve the appearance of the outside of the Bath? A neat entrance instead of a gap in a wall, a few flowerpots placed along the sides of the entrance, a coating of paint on the Bath House, would work wonders in the way of improvement. At present the place looks ugly and neglected. The Bath hitherto has been wonderfully successful, and we should think it is paying its way handsomely. We wonder therefore if, when the tiles arrive, the opportunity could not be taken of lengthening it by ten or twenty feet. At present, when a large number of swimmers occupy it, the want of room becomes very apparent; and moreover all good swimmers would rejoice in having a longer stretch to swim than at present some people can accomplish with a dive and a stroke. We hope the time will come when the Committee will be able to afford to erect a snug little reading-room wherein a lounger, after his swim, may sip his coffee and read his newspaper within hearing of the murmur of the sea among the rocks outside; and another room, in which there shall be a small gymnasium, on the horizontal bars or trapezes on which the swimmer may stretch himself before or after his bath. But these are luxuries for which Bombay can afford to wait. In the meantime, the Committee might advantageously give their minds to the plain but useful duty of getting the inequalities on the bottom of the Bath removed and to the desirability of covering the steps either with felt or wood. It is said that the Bath is not very enthusiastically attended by ladies; but when we look at the hard, angular, unyielding character of the solid masonry pit of water, we do not wonder at gentle swimmers shrinking from it with a feeling of distrust.

THE Yarkand Envoy arrived at Simla on Monday last under the usual salute.

GREAT reductions in his establishments are, it is said, being made by the Maharaja of Jodhpore to meet the heavy expenses incurred by him on account of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

SIR RICHARD GARTH, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and Lady Garth are expected shortly in Bengalere, where they propose to pass the vacation of the Calcutta High Court on account of the Dusserah.

THE Duke of Buckingham is expected to return to Madras by special train on Wednesday next. The sanitary condition of Madras requires immediate attention and the harbour works have so unpromising an appearance that nothing short of the actual presence of the Governor is likely to put all matters straight again.

IN another column we give from the *Madras Mail* an account of the suspension of Mr. Weld at Negapatam. The same paper says that the information from Negapatam is that Mr. Weld, C. S., who has for some time been out of health, owing to over-work, has so taken to heart his suspension from office, which the Government have decreed, and is now so seriously unwell that two medical officers have ordered him home as soon as he is able to be moved.

GOVERNMENT has resolved to give a reality to the volunteer movement in India by summoning a company from each corps to the Camp at Delhi, and the orders will appear shortly. The Simla paper feels assured that the 2nd Punjab Rifles will give a good account of themselves. The annual inspection of this corps is to come off at Anandale on Saturday, the 30th November, when that fine old soldier, Colonel J. McKay (12th East Suffolk), will test its efficiency. At their parade on Tuesday morning, the men presented a very smart appearance and were steady in their movements, B and D Companies taking the lead.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following account of a fatal accident at a race:—"We much regret to learn that Mr. Robert Thomas Watson, a coffee planter, youngest son of the City Chamberlain of Glasgow, died on Friday from the effects of injuries received when riding in a race at Wellington on the previous day. It seems that after passing the winning post Mr. Watson turned his pony's head; the animal stumbled and fell, and Mr. Watson was thrown. The second rider cannoned against the pony, which, in some unaccountable way, kicked the deceased gentleman's head. He was picked up insensible, bleeding from the nose, mouth, and eyes, and remained unconscious till his death. He was buried at 5 P.M. on Friday It is only two months since that he married the oldest daughter of Colonel J. C. Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps."

SOME curious facts have come out in connection with the late drawing of the Umballa Great St. Leger Sweep. Several members of Government, we believe, threw in their money and drew horses but not one of them has got a prize. The first prize goes to an officer in the Telegraph Department at Kurrachee; the second to a gentleman who owns a tea plantation in the Kangra Valley, and who has already had similar good fortune before; the third prize was gained by an officer in a regiment at Rawul Pindee. First prize, Rs. 46,334; second prize, Rs. 17,375 4; third prize, Rs. 5,791-12; for division amongst starters Rs. 3,208. The race fund secured Rs. 4,011, and the expenses were about Rs. 3,500, the total sum collected being Rs. 80,220. The success of this Umballa Sweep seems to have been most remarkable, for besides the very large sum subscribed, we understand that Rs. 8,000 were returned, the money having been received too late.

WE read in the *Englishman* that the "out put" of the East Indian Railway Company's collieries is now nearly 800 tons per diem—the largest "turn out" of any mines in either the Damuda or Barrakar districts, and for that matter, in India. The requirements of the Company's line do not exceed 400 tons a day, or about half the "raisings," so that the shareholders may congratulate themselves on having an additional source of income besides obtaining their coal at nearly *one-eighth* the cost of most of the other Indian railways. Some idea of the importance and extent of the "workings" may be derived from the fact that the total number of hands engaged above and below ground varies from 3,000 to 4,000, and that there are about 30 shafts in operation, averaging over 100 feet in depth, besides "out-crop" inclines. The collieries are worked by an efficient European staff, under the management of Mr. I. J. Whitty, C. E., Resident Engineer.

THE storm that has been collecting for some time in Calcutta and which threatened to spend its force in the *Indian Daily News* will apparently be moderated considerably. The *Daily News* on Saturday last wrote as follows:—"In reference to the proceedings at the late election, the Chairman of the Commissioners has published an official statement, which, we gladly confess, appears of a very straightforward character: one which will doubtless remove many, if not most, of the misapprehensions which have occurred with respect to the election. It is rather difficult, in present circumstances, to deal fully with some parts of the questions involved: but the difficulty is lessened as regards most of them by the consciousness that our words have been inspired, not by any simple desire to establish a system of administration amongst the people of this country, which should ensure to Government the power and respect due to supreme authority, and at the same time give to the subjects the satisfaction of feeling that they were entrusted with the management, within reasonable and proper limits, of their own affairs. To that end, all our labours have been directed, and we have never been diverted from it by any considerations of a personal nature. In the remarks we made on the election of the 13th instant, we gave expression largely to the views and feelings of those who had been interested in the election, rather than our own, because personally, we did not desire to take any part in the present Municipality. In the presence of the return now given, with the explanations offered on the votes, men who were disappointed with the result of their labours, and new to the working of the elective principle, may see that they were wrong in their conjectures as to how the result was obtained. But at the time, they could not see how large majorities could properly be reduced to minorities, and they evidently were not prepared for the technical difficulties found in the machinery of election. Probably even the Chairman himself now sees how imperfect, complicated, and unsatisfactory these arrangements were: how great the facilities for misrepresentation, and how slight the check to practices that would tend to vitiate the attempt to secure returns that would really represent the wishes of the electors. He doubtless sees that the English practice of personal voting is not without reason, and how unsatisfactory is the departure from it. Looking over the scrutiny, as represented in the paper now referred to, we have little, indeed, to find fault with beyond the mode adopted of taking and accepting the votes. The decisions we willingly accept, though from an elector's point of view, there are some instances where exception might be taken by zealous electors. And further, as we said yesterday, so far as we may be found to have been wrong, we shall have no hesitation in retracing statements made under erroneous impressions: we accordingly join our friends in their expressions of a desire to do right, and withdraw all unwarrantable imputations. We trust that the experience gained will be worth the pain it may have cost: and that wisdom in the future may result from errors in the past."

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were fourteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

TIFFIN FOR THE PRABHUS.—We hear that a new Prabhu tiffin hall will shortly be opened on a grand scale in Meadow Street.

GOING AWAY.—Three Prabhus will shortly leave these shores for England to study. Some of those who had gone and returned to India were freely admitted into their community without giving them a "Praeschit" of the Brahminical Shastra.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Rama Rowjee, a cart-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE "ADELPHI" HOTEL CASE.—The hearing of this suit, which was fixed to come on yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, has been postponed by consent of the parties until Monday, the 2nd proximo. It is rumoured, however, that in the meantime the parties will come to an amicable settlement.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 302 prisoners in H M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 68 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 205 by the Magistrates of Police, 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 26 by Military Courts-Martial, and 1 by Naval Court-Martial. Of the prisoners 251 were natives and the remaining 51 Europeans.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo, named Rama Poehatee, was committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of housebreaking and theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 896, belonging to Bhicajee Ellappa.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 336 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 256 prisoners, including 16 women, of whom 34 were non-labour prisoners and 222 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 80 prisoners including 4 women. Of these latter 13 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 67 from the Small Causes Court.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Gopal Ramjee and Hussain Sulliman were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, with housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 782, the property of Vunmallee Govind. The complainant implicates two other parties, one Moora and one Vella, as accomplices in the commission of the above theft. Warrants were issued by his Worship for their apprehension and the case was adjourned to the 5th proximo, pending the arrest of these two men.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a new-born male child, unnamed. The deceased child, it appears, was picked up on the 17th instant lying in one of the open sweepers' gullies on Erskine Road, abandoned by its mother. The child was then alive, the cord and after birth were attached to the child when it was picked up by the Police and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the child expired at 5 A.M. on the 24th instant. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus occurring from ordinary causes."

FATAL BLOWS INFLICTED WITH A SHOE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the Mahomedan shoe-maker, named Khair Mahomed, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Wasson Lulloo on the 17th instant. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. The prisoner inflicted four or five blows with a shoe on Wasson, Lulloo during an altercation that ensued between them at Chunam Kiln Lane, near Pydhownee, and the man died on the same day from the assault. His Worship after taking some evidence for the prosecution adjourned the further hearing of the case.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—The last medal that has been awarded for services in Abyssinia was, we hear, given a day or two ago. The recipient is Mr. W. A. Donohue, of the Public Works Department Irrigation Branch, Bombay, who was chief clerk in the Commander-in-Chief's office and had to keep up with the Head-Quarters of the Expedition. Mr. Donohue rendered important services in the forwarding of Commissariat stores whilst at Wadela, about 60 miles from Magdala, at a time when the Commissariat Department were not able to do so and for these services Mr. Donohue has just received the medal. He is the only civilian, we believe, who has been distinguished in this particular way.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Rama Soobsjee. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock now in course of construction. About 1 P.M. on the day previous, while deceased was engaged with another labourer in raising a stone by a pair of shears by pulling on a rope one of the shear legs broke and the broken timber fell upon deceased, striking him on the head and chest and rendering him insensible. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he expired one and a half hours after admission. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by the accidental fall upon him of one leg of a pair of shears, which gave way in consequence of an attempt to lift a heavy stone without previously bringing it directly under the shears."

ACCIDENT.—We hear from Fyzabad that Major Phair, Cantonment Magistrate of that station, has met with an accident. He was thrown from his carriage and his thigh has been fractured.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE POONA FOX HOUNDS.—We are sorry to notice that the Poona Fox Hounds are for sale. In such a station as Poona, where society is so fluctuating, it is difficult to keep up a pack of this kind. The Hounds are either to be sold intact for Rs. 600, or, if not disposed of by Wednesday next, they will be sold by public auction outside the Horse Show at 5-30 P. M., either as a pack or in lots.—*Id.*

THE SIND COURTS.—We believe that Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, has been engaged to conduct the prosecution in the appeal filed by the five Khojas who were convicted of the assault on Lullun Alladeena in March last. Mr. Purcell, barrister-at-law, has been engaged in behalf of Busreo, one of the appellants. —*Sindian*, Sept. 20.

A PERSECUTED PRINCE.—A deal of curiosity has been awakened as to the probable time of the release of the Jam of Lus Beyla. The persecuted prince has awakened the greatest sympathy in his behalf through the length and breadth of Beloochistan and Sind, and it will afford his friends satisfaction to know that from what we have been enabled to glean his restoration to his country is but a matter of time, and will not be much longer deferred.—*Id.*

MR. WILLIAM MOYLAN'S CASE.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FORT PRESS COMPANY.

YESTERDAY at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, (being the third day of the trial) Mr. Rastomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, chairman of the Fort Press Company, was placed again on his trial, before Sir Charles Sargent and a Special Jury, on a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. William Moylan, Government Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in Bombay. The Advocate General and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bowey, appeared for the defence. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings; and the Court was crowded during the day by persons of all classes. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

MR. F. L. BROWN.—*Foreman.*

Mr. J. Westall.
„ J. R. K. Johnson.
„ T. W. Wood.
„ D. S. Kemp.
Mr. C. Macdonald.
„ Framjee Ramchunder.
„ Narayan Janardhunjee.
„ Shooker Ebrahim.

Jehangir Dadabhoy, examined by Mr. Marriott, said:—I am a surveyor of buildings and mechanical engineer. In the months of January and February last, I held the office of superintendent of buildings for the Colaba company. For my services in that capacity, I received a regular salary. I prepared plans of the old and new buildings of the company. I was in their employment when the buildings were commenced, I believe, a year and a half ago. I don't know the exact date when I prepared the plans of the alterations and additions. It was after the work commenced that I prepared the plans; I don't remember in what month. I am in the habit of preparing many plans; how can I remember? It was about a year and a half ago. The mill of the company is at Colaba. The alterations consisted in converting an old bonded warehouse into a mill. Additions were made to the building also, a loom shed, chimney, boiler room, and engine room being added. I drew out the plans for both the alterations and additions. I did not prepare the estimates nor the detailed plan. I did examine and survey the work during its progress. I went to superintend the working every day. I was paid for my services, at first Rs. 100 a month, and when the management of the Framjee Cowasjee Press came into the hands of Nursey Kessowjee as secretary, I was paid Rs. 50 for that and Rs. 50 for the mill, making Rs. 100 in all. These were two distinct affairs, but Mr. Nursey Kessowjee was secretary to both. My work was increased and my salary remained the same. After that arrangement was made about a year ago. The two receipts produced were signed by me. One is for Rs. 500 for preparing plans, &c., and the other is Rs. 75 for salary, making a total of Rs. 575. I received that sum and I gave in the first instance one receipt for the amount. Afterwards, I gave the two separate receipts produced because Bapoojee Nowrojee asked me to do so, as the auditor would not pass the single receipt for the double amount. I received the Rs. 575 for myself, and kept it. I did not pay a single pie of it to Mr. Moylan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Purcell—Do you wish to represent that you are the person who charged the Bonded Warehouse and the Colaba S. and W. Company?—I did not prepare the detailed plans.

Were you the engineer and architect who remodelled that building and changed it into a mill?—As I have stated, the detailed plan had been prepared before.

Was not the architect who remodelled that building?—Ardaseer Coopajee and Bobjee Gopal.

They were the engineers who remodelled the building; not you?—Yes, I heard it was remodelled by Ardaseer.

Then why did you say in the first instance that you drew out the plans for remodelling the whole and building the new?—I prepared the plans to be given to the contractors!

Well, where are they; plans that cost Rs. 500 are valuable?—The Rs. 500 were not paid for the plans—

Where are they, sir,—no shuffling?—They were in the possession of Mr. Crawshaw; I don't know were they are now.

Don't you know that every architect keeps his own designs, and only gives working copies out to the contractors?—I believe my plans are at the mill, but I don't know. I have not got them.

How much of the Rs. 590 was for plans, and how much for "etcetera"?—I was paid a lump sum; I can't say how much for plans, and how much for "etcetera."

And you can't tell me how to divide the items?—No.

You did not prepare any estimates?—No.

Now supposing, as I daresay, I have been a shoemaker, and am accustomed to be accurate. I was asked by the auditors about that entry.

And did you say that the money had been paid to Mr. Moylan, the inspector of boilers?—No.

Did you say it was a fact that there was produced you to make that entry?—No, Mr. Jehangir asked for the vouchers.

Were those the documents?—No, there was originally only one. I showed him the original voucher and he said "It does not tally with the entry." I said I knew nothing about it but would ask Mr. Bapujee.

Were you asked for an explanation?—No, not to my recollection.

Was the voucher destroyed?—Mr. Bapujee came in and I told him what had occurred, and he said the entry was not according to the voucher, and I brought him the Gujeratee cash book, and he then pointed out that the words were "Superintending Engineer." I told him I could not offer any explanation than that of the mistake.

Why was the original voucher destroyed?—The auditor insisted on having two vouchers, at least Mr. Bapujee told me.

And the old voucher destroyed?—I suppose so.

Will your swear that there was one old voucher for which those were substituted?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that the single voucher was also written at the time of the audit, and then torn up because it was thought better to have two?—No, the old voucher was in my possession previously.

By his Lordship—I can't say how long I had had it. It was amongst my papers.

By Mr. Purcell—Was there anything said about Mr. Billimoria and Mr. Moylan when the explanation was made?

Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee asked pointedly whether there was any entry of a payment to the inspector of boilers. I said he would have an opportunity of seeing when he audited the books. He said it was better that I should show him; and on looking over my books I found that entry.

Then Jehangir Gustadjee specially sent you to examine your books?—No, he did not send me specially.

Is the alteration in your handwriting?—Yes.

What did Vase say to you before you came into the box?—He said "master, have you been summoned?" and I answered yes, I have been summoned." I swear that is all.

Jehangir Gustadjee, examined by Mr. Marriott, said—I am a merchant and I occasionally audit books of companies. On the 11th of this month, I was auditing the books of the Fleming Mill Company at Mr. Nursey Kessowjee's office. Whilst we were so engaged, Mr. Muncherjee Master entered the room, and I asked him, chaffingly, "Is there any entry in your Colaba books of a payment to the inspector of boilers?" He said I would see it at the proper time when I audited the books. I said I might as well see it then, and he produced the entry, pointed it out, and then asked to see the voucher. He brought me a voucher signed by Jehangir Dadabhoy. I found the entry and the voucher did not tally, and I demanded an explanation, which master could not give. He referred me to the accountant, Mr. Bapujee, who came in, and when the matter was referred to him, he said it was a mistake. Then the book was carried to the office, and was brought back with the alterations made, and also the Gujeratee book in support of the alterations. Then the Gujeratee books, and said "paid to Mr. Nursey to be paid to the Superintending Engineer." There was only one voucher for two sums, signed "J. Dadabhoy." Upon seeing that voucher, I did not give any direction or make any suggestion, but the gentlemen of the Press went to the office and examined the books, not on any invitation or solicitation from Mr. Billimoria, or because of any suggestion from him, but simply in pursuance of his right as a shareholder of the company, and when he found the entry in the book, there is no connection whatever between that and the statement of Mr. Billimoria—no connection whatever. I can conceive that a charge might have been made, which might have included Mr. Billimoria with its toils, but that charge has not been framed, and as the case stands before you it is only a charge of uttering defamatory words. I submit there is no proof whatever that there was any publication of these defamatory words, and if there was no publication the whole case is at an end. On that one point alone, I shall ask for your verdict; but assuming, though I don't conceive, that you could on that point be of a different opinion, that, influenced, perhaps, by the argument of my learned friend, or possibly though I fondly hope not, by his Lordship, under the direction of his Lordship you should come to the conclusion that there is proof of this defamation, then I come to consider as shortly as I can the leading features of this case. Mr. Moylan has told you that he has brought the prosecution to vindicate his character. Now, gentlemen, this is a very strange mode of vindicating character. Two gentlemen, each of good position and means and of respectable connection in society and before the public, make conflicting statements, and one says "I'm telling the truth and you are not, and I'll vindicate my character by bringing you into a criminal court where your mouth is shut and I only can be heard." That is the sort of vindication of character that this Government official seeks to obtain at your hands. He asks you because Mr. Billimoria's mouth is shut, and because he has willfully shut it, to believe his story and his version of the story to be true. If he had no other means of vindicating his character, and if he were compelled perforce to institute this prosecution as the only means of vindicating his character, my remark would lose its force. But recollect that he is a Government official, and an important official, who might have allied upon his superiors to hold a Government inquiry into his conduct. He might have asked for an inquiry, open and full, where witnesses would be indemnified; and I venture to say if such an inquiry were being held we would have no persons connected with this case, or having business relations with Mr. Moylan taking to their beds with dispepsia. That is one mode in which Mr. Moylan might have vindicated his character. Another mode is this. He might (and that is the usual mode of procedure in matters of this sort) have brought a civil suit for defamation. There would be this advantage in bringing a civil suit, that there must be some conclusion come to. When a case is heard before a learned Judge, he must find a verdict one way or another; he must give his verdict either for the plaintiff or the defendant. If a civil suit were brought, the learned Judge would have an opportunity of hearing both parties, he would weigh with nicety the probabilities of the case, he would draw inferences from the demeanour, under cross-examination, of each, and he would take into consideration all the surrounding circumstances, and come to a conclusion on some nice balance in his mind after weighing skilfully each of one of the witnesses for the prosecution. It will be of course be my learned friend's object—and he will be driven to it by hard necessity—to attempt to depreciate the value of Cowasjee's evidence; but I trust no such attempt will change in your minds the impression produced by what actually occurred, and I will venture to say you must have been convinced that the man was the witness of truth. There was not one instance in which my learned friend was able to shake him in cross-examination. Able you cannot be to impute anything to him which would affect his credit. I can conceive no reason, unless it be on account of his nationality, why you should not accept his evidence as readily as that of Mr. Moylan. This easily brings us to the end of the case. We are not here trying Mr. Moylan or holding an investigation into his previous conduct; but it was necessary, of course, when he was put into the box, in vindication of Mr. Billimoria, and as an aid to his case, to show that Mr. Moylan was a person to whom such gratifications were not unknown and who would be likely to accept them. I am prepared to offer evidence on nearly all the points I cross examined upon, and of a powerful and potent character, but I will ask you, before I tender it, whether you are not completely satisfied on the reasons I have adduced, either that the character of Mr. Billimoria is clearly and completely vindicated, or whether it is not a case in which it is utterly impossible for you to arrive at any verdict. I have no desire, and Mr. Billimoria has no desire to do anything beyond the vindication of his own character; he has no desire to throw dirt on Mr. Moylan; he has no desire that this trial should be turned into an investigation of the character of Mr. Moylan. He was bound in vindication of himself and his own honour to show that he had paid that money to Mr. Moylan. I ask you either to say that he had shown that already or to say at all events, without giving any opinion one way or the other, that Mr. Moylan has come to any decision as regards Mr. Billimoria. I ask you to say how utterly absurd it is that a man in his position in life would embezzle, and lay a conspiracy to embezzle, a paltry sum of Rs. 500. I have been told that he is one of the leading members of the Parsee community, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and others of his countrymen, and shall show you that Mr. Billimoria is a man of mark in his nationality, a man who has given means of support to many of the poor, and who supports a public dispensary for the benefit of the poor; and I ask you to say can you believe that he would be guilty of embezzling this paltry sum of Rs. 500. I am very reluctant to go into painful inquiries as to the antecedents of Mr. Moylan, and it is only on your demand that I shall offer such evidence.

His Lordship—Are you going to call witnesses?

Mr. Purcell—I am prepared to call witnesses, my Lord.

Mr. Marriott—I shall ask to be heard, my Lord, before the jury consider their verdict.

The Foreman of the Jury (to Mr. Purcell)—Will your witnesses take some time?

Mr. Purcell—They will take some time, undoubtedly.

The Foreman—If your Lordship will allow us we will give an answer after tiffin.

Mr. Marriott—I must say I think I ought to be heard before the jury consider their verdict.

His Lordship—They are going to tiffin.

Mr. Marriott—I am entitled to reply on the matter as it stands.

His Lordship—I cannot suppose they are going to retire to consider their verdict. I only understand they are retiring to tiffin.

The Foreman—Mr. Purcell has asked us to consider if we wish to hear evidence.

His Lordship—You are not bound to answer that question. It is not a proper question to put to you whether you wish to hear evidence. I don't think counsel has any right to put that question. If you wish to say it of your own accord you can do so; but I don't think it is a proper question to be put by counsel. He has no business to ask you for your opinion in the middle of a case in any way whatever. If you yourselves choose to say you don't wish to hear any more evidence, of course you are quite entitled to do that.

Mr. Purcell—Well, my Lord, I am only following the example of the learned leader of the bar in the Ahmedabad Conspiracy Case.

His Lordship—I think it quite an improper question to put to the jury; you might as well stop to ask what do you think of this part of the case? I shall ask you to hear any further witnesses?" or any such question, at any stage in the proceedings. No counsel has a right to ask the jury how they think on a subject; he must exercise his own discretion.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

On the Court sitting after luncheon, the following evidence was called for the defence:—

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit said—I am chairman of several spinning companies. I have known the defendant for the last fifteen years. I have had business transactions with him once or twice. I found him honest and honourable in his dealings. I think he is an honest and honourable gentlemen. There is a dispensary at Billimora, which is supported by the defendant out of his private means.

Mathowjee Dhurumsey said—I am chairman of the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Mills, and am a director of the Bombay United Spinning Company. I am also a cotton merchant. I have known the defendant for the last four or five years. I have known him to be honest and upright in his dealings. I don't know what his means are. He lives as a gentleman, but as regards his means I have no knowledge.

Dr. Dewajee Hormusjee said—I am a graduate of the Grant Medical College. I have known defendant for about twenty years. He is honest and upright in his dealings. He spends annually coes derable sums in charity. He was a broker and merchant in Hoogkong, and possesses an estate there. He supports a dispensary and an Anglo-Vernacular School at Billimoria.

To Mr. Marriott.—Defendant is a relation of mine.

Mr. Brice, junior, said—I was a member of the firm of Brice, Brown and Co., which were secretaries to the Bombay Press Company from 1869 to 1873. I remember that Mr. Moylan once came to me and said he was afraid that one of our boilers was in an unfit condition, and that he would have to condemn it. I expressed my surprise, and said that our boilers were new, and had been running only eight months in the year. I reported the matter to the directors, and they instructed me to call Mr. Moylan to a meeting. He was called. At the meeting a proposal was made that Mr. Moylan should be appointed engineer to the company.

Mr. Marriott objected to the questions, as the matter was irrelevant to the issue. The issue they were considering was whether Mr. Moylan accepted a bribe, and to that issue these questions were not relevant.

Mr. Purcell contended that the matter was relevant. He was going to prove not that Mr. Moylan was an engineer, but that he received a bribe on a former occasion, which fact was, he submitted, relevant to the issue they were trying.

His Lordship said he must accept the statement of counsel that he was going to prove a certain thing. The questions were allowed.

Witness continued—Rs. 300 a month were to be allowed to Mr. Moylan, as engineer, and he was to provide a substitute.

To the Judge—The boilers remained there. They were not condemned.

To Mr. Purcell—The substitute was brought to me. Mr. Porret was brought to me. He was paid Rs. 200 a month, and Mr. Moylan was paid Rs. 100 a month. I presume he must have requested us to carry out this arrangement. The original arrangement was that we were to pay Mr. Moylan Rs. 300 a month. This boilers were not condemned until 1873, when we ceased to be secretaries. Mr. Porret was dismissed after about four months. There were general complaints made of his unfitness. I saw Mr. Moylan at the Press, not frequently. To my knowledge he rendered no assistance to the company. About March or April 1873, he came to my office and asked me to advertise two boilers for sale for him. I don't remember what reasons he gave me for doing so. I did not mention Mr. Moylan's name in connection with the sale; nobody asked me.

Cross-examined—I don't swear there is any memorandum in any minute book to show that Mr Moylan threatened to condemn the boilers of the company. The directors did not to my knowledge appoint Mr. Moylan to procure an engineer for them. I cannot swear that they did not. I merely know what the resolution was that was passed by the directors. It was resolved that Mr. Moylan should be appointed engineer on Rs. 300 a month; and that he was to find a substitute. Soondersa Mooljee was one of our directors. (Mr. Marriott refers to a letter dated 9th December 1873, in which Soondersdas requests Mr. Moylan to recommend an engineer for the company.) I know nothing of that letter. Mr. Moylan appointed Mr. Porret as his substitute.

To the Judge—Mr. Moylan was present at the meeting of the directors.

Witness—My Lord, I have made a mistake.

To Mr Marriott—I did not find a resolution appointing Mr. Moylan engineer to the company. It was a resolution appointing as engineer some person whom Mr. Moylan should nominate.

Mr. Marriott read the resolution from the book under date 9th December 1872.

Witness—I was mistaken in stating that Mr. Moylan was appointed engineer on Rs. 300 a month.

Mr. Marriott—When did you look at the resolution in the books?

Witness—Three years ago.

Mr. Marriott—And yet you come to swear a man's character away, not having looked at the book for three years.

Witness—The directors parted with Mr. Moylan with expressions of good will. Mr. Porret was dismissed because complaints were made as to his unfitness. I swear I am not mistaken in saying that Mr. Moylan threatened to condemn the company's boilers. I saw Mr. Moylan at the company's presses, but I did not see him do anything. I call that an ingenious, honest answer—I passed through the room in which Mr. Moylan was, but did not see him do anything.

Re-examined by Mr. Purcell—Immediately after Mr. Moylan told me the boiler must be condemned that the meeting of directors was held, and soon afterwards Mr. Moylan was appointed engineer.

To Mr. Marriott—He was appointed in consequence of his representations to the directors.

Mr. Charles Todd said—I am an engineer and am employed at the Framjee Cowasjee Mill. I recollect in November 1871 superintending the erection of boilers at the Great Eastern Mills. I was engineer for some three years and a half, but got no assistance from Mr. Moylan during that period. I lived on the premises and was there every day. Mr. Moylan came about once a month, but gave me no assistance.

Cross examined by Mr

the last twenty years. I remember Mr. Moylan coming to inspect the Press on the 16th September 1875. He came there in all three times. No brickwork of the boilers was removed. There is an opening above the boilers through which Mr. Moylan got into and under the boilers. If one holds a light, the sahib could see the bottom of the boilers. No brickwork of the bottom of the boilers was removed. The bottom was not scraped or painted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marriott—There is a sunken place by getting to which one could see the bottom of the the boilers. I mean the flue behind the boiler. He got into the flue.

Mr. W. Moylan was here recalled and said—It is not true that I mentioned Mr. Brice that one of boilers would have to be condemned. I said if I condemned the boiler, it would be on record.

The Judge said it was different on his note, which was that he told Mr. Brice one of the boilers was bad and would have to be condemned.

Mr. Moylan to the Judge—The boiler is there still. It has not been condemned. I never had any communication with Mr. Brice about this matter. It is an important matter, and if I condemned the boiler, I would have stated so in writing.

To Mr. Marriott—I was appointed supervising engineer of the Bombay Press Company. It is not true I did nothing. It is not true, as Mr. Todd stated, that I did nothing for the Great Eastern Mills.

Mr. Purcell then addressed the jury on the evidence, urging they must have seen that the case set up by Mr. Billimoria was true, and not the case set up for Mr. Moylan. The evidence of Mr. Brice and Mr. Todd showed that Mr. Moylan did nothing for the companies to which he was appointed consulting engineer. The books of the Bombay Press Company, as it was, showed that the Rs. 100 paid Mr. Moylan was nothing more or less than a gratification. On the face of the documents, the story of Mr. Brice was confirmed, and that of Mr. Moylan was displaced. If that could be viewed as a gratification, would it surprise the jury to learn that Mr. Moylan received a gratification from Mr. Billimoria? It was said the Government officials were satisfied with Mr. Moylan's explanations; but then he must say they were very easily satisfied. The jury would remember how he (Mr. Moylan) fenced with the word "condemned." He said he condemned the boilers in the state in which they were. Of course, they were condemned in the state they were. But they were purchased, repaired, and resold, and Mr. Moylan realised a profit of some Rs. 3,000 on the transaction. Then, look at the case of Messrs. Rogers and Co., who demanded repeated explanations about the payment of the Rs. 595, but to no avail. Mr. Moylan said he sent a clerk to give an explanation; but why did he not put the explanation in writing. It was clear that one part of the money was a gratification. Rogers and Co. have not paid the money demanded of them; the matter requires an explanation which has not been given; and the matter stands over until the return of Mr. Rogers. Then as to the entry of the money paid by the Colaba Spinning Company. Muncherjee Master—who was certainly not imbecile—could give no explanation of the Rs. 575 paid to the Superintendent of Boilers. Jehangier Gustadjee's evidence showed that it was not denied, when the entry was produced to him, that the money had been paid as stated. As yet no explanation had been given why the alteration in the entries was made. The two vouchers had clearly been manufactured subsequently, and the suspicious entries in the books were made. The learned counsel did not ask the jury in any of the cases to be certain whether Mr. Moylan received the money or not; they were not trying the question of Mr. Moylan's character; but they were to say whether the case for the defence was sustained by all these incidents. This trial must no doubt be painful to Mr. Moylan, but he had brought it upon himself. He had still the means of vindicating his character in a civil suit; and the learned counsel trusted the jury would not allow any sympathy for Mr. Moylan to influence their verdict in the case; for Mr. Moylan had still the means of vindicating his character in another Court.

Mr. Marriott replied upon the whole case, remarking he would call the attention of the jury to such portions of the evidence as supported his opening statements to them. The prosecution had done their part in proving the defamation. It rested upon the defence to prove that Mr. Moylan received Rs. 500 as a gratification from Billimoria. Beyond the bare statement of defendant, there was nothing to prove the statement. Every attempt had been made to blacken Mr. Moylan's character; but the learned counsel must say that Mr. Moylan had come harmless out of the furnace. What possible motive could the Parsee witnesses, Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, and the other witnesses have had in stating what was not true? If they had any bias, it would more likely be in favour of the defendant than the prosecutor, and the conclusion they must come to was, that those witnesses spoke the truth. Mr. Moylan had given many explanations with regard to the amounts he was alleged to have received. And it must be borne in mind that under the old Act Mr. Moylan was at perfect liberty to receive fees for work done by him. Then why was it to be assumed that Mr. Moylan had not the same feelings as members of proprietary as members of other professions had? A gentleman in an honourable position, was it likely that he would for a paltry sum jeopardise his position and the prospects of himself and his family? As to the sums paid by Rogers and Co., Mr. Moylan had in his letter of 13th July fully and satisfactorily explained the circumstances under which the claim was made. If there was anything wrong in that explanation, it was very probable that Mr. D'Emden, Mr. Rogers's assistant who was sitting in Court behind his learned friend, would have been called to contradict him. As to the sale of the boilers of the Great Eastern Mills, the learned counsel pressed upon the minds of the jury that it was but a simple mercantile transaction, and nothing more or less. Having next commented upon the random statements of Mr. Brice, who swore that the resolution of the directors was different from what it really was, Mr. Marriott asserted that Mr. Moylan's character came out perfectly clear from all the insinuations and innendoes levelled against it on all sides. The most singular circumstance in the whole case was, said the learned counsel, that none of the co-directors of the Fort Press had been called to corroborate any one of the statements of Cowasjee Nusserwanjee. Those three co-directors were protected from all harm by the New Evidence Act, and yet not one of them was called! If they three had come forward and supported the statements of Cowasjee Nusserwanjee, the learned counsel did not think he could have asked the jury for a verdict. But the non-appearance of them all led to a suspicion which must prove fatal to the defence. They were not Europeans—they were the defendant's countrymen—and if the story for the defence was true, would they not have cheerfully come forward to help their co-director in the position in which he had placed himself? If not one of them came on, and their absence was wholly unaccounted for; and the jury were left to draw their own inference from that important fact. The learned counsel commented upon the truthful and straightforward manner in which evidence was given by particular witnesses for the prosecution, and contrasted it with that of some of the witnesses for the defence. Mr. Marriott laid great stress on the fact that Jamsetjee, the company's engineer, wrote to the secretary on the 29th September to enquire whether he should or should not take the machinery to pieces. Now the learned counsel said this letter demonstrated that the story that Rs. 500 were paid to Mr. Moylan on the preceding day, the 28th September, was simply untrue. If on that date a gratification was paid to Mr. Moylan, it was not probable they would find the company's engineer urging the the secretary and the defendant on the following day to make a proper *bundobust* with Mr. Moylan. The learned counsel concluded, after further commenting upon the evidence, by observing that the story of the alleged *bundobust*, or 'implied gratification, appeare to be unfounded, and that the defence had totally failed to prove anything against the character of the prosecutor as an honest and upright servant of Government.

It was now nearly 6 p.m., and the Judge said he felt too tired to sum up the case at that hour with satisfaction to himself. The Court thereupon adjourned until to-day. The defendant was discharged on his former bail, and the jury were allowed to separate.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st September.

Read Government Resolution, No. 1348, dated 12th September, communicating, for the consideration of the Trustees, a letter from the Government of India expressing an opinion that none but British subjects should be appointed pilots, and requesting that a clause to this effect be inserted in the rules.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 19th September, reporting that all the pilots at present on the staff are British subjects.

It is proposed that the following words be added to the 1st para. of clause 4 of the Pilotage Rules—"And they must be British subjects."

RESOLUTION—The proposed addition to the rules is approved.

Submitted the following correspondence forwarded by the Assistant Quarter-Master General with his No. 2491 of 8th September 1876:—

Letter from the Barrack Master to Assistant Quarter-Master General, No. 1822, dated 17th August.

Letter from the Barrack Master to Assistant Quarter Master General, No. 1823, dated 17th August.

Copy letter from the Presidency Surgeon 2nd district, to the Assistant Quarter-Master General, No. 12 of 9th June 1876.

Letter from Acting Deputy Surgeon-General to Assistant Quarter-Master General, No. 2006 of 23rd August 1876.

Letter from the Barrack Master to Assistant Quarter-Master General, No. 2308, dated 24th August.

This correspondence shows that 2 houses, Nos. 7 and 8, Coolie Bunder, set aside for the use of non-commissioned and warrant officers, have been rendered uninhabitable by the filthy state of the Mody Bay Reclamation to the eastward, and by the municipal cutchra siding work immediately to the westward; and the Trustees are called upon to take the necessary steps to abate the nuisance so far as their property is concerned.

Submitted report by Chief Engineer, dated 11th September, recommending the employment of 2 sweepers and a cart, at an expense of about Rs. 80 a month, to keep clean the Trustees' property in the neighbourhood, and he states that the revenue derived by the Trustees from the land in question is about Rs. 480 per mensem.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th September, concurring in the suggestion made by the Chief Engineer, and giving it as his opinion that a greater nuisance is caused by the municipal cutchra siddings than by the Trustees' tenants.

RESOLUTION.—The proposal of the Chief Engineer is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 19th September, reporting that Probationary Pilot Deane has passed the necessary examination, and recommending that he be appointed a pilot from 20th instant.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read memo by Chief Engineer, dated 15th September, forwarding plan of site for a temporary latrine at Tank Bunder selected by the Traffic Manager, the Health Officer and himself as being the most suitable, and recommending that, seeing it is on the line of the extension of the public road through the old gunpowder works it should not be permanently situated, but should be leased at a nominal rent of say a rupee per annum during the Trustees' pleasure.

RESOLUTION.—Agreed to.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

1. Government Resolution, No. 1343 of 11th September, directing that the by-laws passed by the Trustees making it punishable to block up the approaches to Port Trust landing places be published in the *Government Gazette* as required by Port Trust Act.

2. Letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 19th September, reporting that the ship Galloway from Leith, with coals, arrived on 18th instant with coals on fire and that, after the Trustees fire engine had pumped water on the coals for about 20 minutes the gas and smoke subsided.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT, WEEK TO 19TH SEPTEMBER.

Vessels piloted into harbour	14
Do. out of do	8
Do. transported	

MR. WELD'S CRUEL CASE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

NEGAPATAM is far from being a handsome or a healthy town. The streets are narrow; the houses crowded and ill-ventilated; there is a back-water that at times emits a stench that is very trying; and there is always sickness of some kind flying about. Last year cholera broke out there, and after carrying off thousands in the district, it spread itself over the entire Presidency; and it still lingers in and around the town. One great drawback to the health of the place is the want of sufficient pure drinking water; and it is not surprising, therefore, to learn, that the water, such as it is, is jealously guarded by the Municipal Commissioners. The principal supply of drinking water is the Akkarece Kulam, or tank, which has now attained a notoriety that the original digger could not have hoped for it. It appears that a certain sect of Brahmins presented a petition to the Town Commissioners, in March last, for permission to enclose a small space on the bank of this tank, for bathing purposes. The Commissioners granted leave, provided the space were available for all classes of Brahmins. Accordingly the required space was enclosed by four walls of brick and mud, the wall facing the tank having a door in it. On or about the 30th April, a Sanniasee of this sect died, and his friends buried him in the enclosure, on the bank of the tank. For four days this fact was concealed from the Commissioners; but as soon as Mr. Oliver, the Vice-President, became aware of it, he reported it to Mr. Weld, C. S., the local Magistrate, who at once proceeded to the spot, and, after examination thereof, came to the conclusion that the corpse from its proximity would contaminate the water. To remove, however, all room for doubt, he requested the Zillah Surgeon to inspect the spot, and to give his opinion; which that gentleman accordingly did in writing, to the effect that percolation from the body must pollute the water. Mr. Weld, accordingly, decided to issue an order to have the body exhumed. The friends of the deceased waited on him to talk the matter over; but the Magistrate, while expressing his regret for the trouble and inconvenience they would be put to, told them that he had no alternative, that in the interests of the public the body must be exhumed; but that, in order to meet their convenience as much as possible, he would give them seven days to remove it. Meantime thinking that possibly the Magistrate, or the Commissioners, might have to exhume the corpse themselves, Mr. Weld enquired of the Vice-President where, should such a contingency ever arise, it could be buried. The Vice-President replied that there was no other place available for the purpose than "Hathaway's Park." Accordingly Mr. Weld issued a written order to the effect that if the body were not removed within the period mentioned, he would have it exhumed, and buried in the Park; but there was no occasion for acting upon this resolution as the friends removed the body; and people began to think that a disagreeable business had been brought, in a judicious manner, to a happy termination.

The friends of the deceased, however, brought the matter before the Government, and for several days, before any European in the district knew a syllable about the decision of Government on the matter, the bazaars were full of reports of so astonishing a nature that no one credited them. Yet they were only too true. Government had deprived Mr. Weld of all magisterial power, suspended him for two months which is tantamount to a fine of Rs. 1,800; and he is not to be restored until Government are satisfied that he may be re-entrusted with magisterial functions. Government apparently base their decision on the following grounds, viz., (1) That the place of interment was or had been a customary place of burial; (2) that the presence of one body buried at a distance of 15 or 20 yards from the water would not contaminate it; (3) that the residence between there was a thick wall and a large flight of steps between the corpse and the water; and (4) that the order of the Magistrate contained a threat in saying that he would have the body buried in Hathaway's Park. Now, with regard to the first point, we have ascertained that the spot is not a customary burial place, no corpse having been buried there for twenty years. When it was a burial place it was private property; it has now ceased to be so, as it belongs to the Municipal Commissioners. This, the friends of the deceased knew, else why did they ask the permission of the Commissioners to enclose a piece, and why conceal the interment from them? It was a clear case of bad faith, and the Commissioners should have prosecuted the offenders. With regard to the distance from the water at which the body is said to have been buried, this also is incorrect, as Government may ascertain by a reference to the Engineer. The "thick wall" exists only in the imagination of his Grace the Governor in Council. The "large flight of steps" are bricks laid on the soil of the bank; and, as the soil is very sandy, percolation could not be prevented. We now come to the alleged threat. In the piece of ground known as "Hathaway's Park" the night soil of the town is deposited; and we are disposed to think that this is all that Government knows about it. If so we can well understand the indignation of the Government on learning that the Magistrate threatened to bury the body of a respectable Brahmin in the night soil of the town. But what are the facts? Hathaway's Park contains thirty acres; part of it is the burning ground of the town; and only the very low portion of the place receives the Municipal rubbish. This being so, we venture to think that there is no reasonable ground for charging Mr. Weld with using a threat, especially as he obtained his knowledge of the existence of the Park from the Vice-President.

After a careful review of the facts of the case, we are convinced that Mr. Weld has been treated by the Government with undue severity. He was convinced by personal examinations that the corpse would contaminate the drinking water; but he refrained to act until he received the opinion of the medical officer of the town, and having received this, we cannot see how he could have acted otherwise than he did without neglect of duty. If it could be shown that he had personal bias, or interested motive, there would be some excuse for the Government's severe treatment; but there is none, for, so far as Mr. Weld is concerned, the corpse might have been left where it was; but he was considering the welfare of the whole population. We regret to hear that in addition to the heavy punishment meted out to him by Government, he is now to be prosecuted by the friends of the deceased. On appeal to the Supreme Government Mr. Weld will no doubt be restored to his office, for, from first to last, he has acted thoughtfully and legally. We trust, however, that it is not too late for Government to reconsider the matter, to arrive at a decision consonant with the facts of the case, and to cancel an order which is as mischievous as it is unjust.

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NUMBER OF TICKETS 31,000, REDUCED TO 27,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
NUMBER OF PRIZES 400, REDUCED TO 3 PRIZES.
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1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
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The Rs. 40 allows one drawn on Lanowlee Hotel.
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Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.
Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.
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HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
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PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
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BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
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(*Athenæum.*)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and it is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. A. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more benefical character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)

UNDER the unassuming title of a "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" (*Bombay, Gazette Office*) Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the Island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crisis of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

THIS volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. The work appears, principally, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great deal of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume